The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1868. NO. 256.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE PAPER:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Valley Water

Dress Goods from Diss Cox.

For a Choice Dinner

Elegant Summer Goods at same the office.

For Excellent Bread go to a Week

Sterling's Water

Millinery and Dress Trimmings

Cotton, Glass and Queensware.

Spices Cotton.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Fine a Delicious Cup of Coffee

Sole Agency.

Wall Paper.

Valley Goods, Notions, &c.

For Ice Cream and Confectionery

Refrigerating Water.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

AT THE RISE.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Mechanics' Bank, it was decided to raise the capital to five million dollars.

Great destruction of property was caused by the fire in the woods between Montreal and Quebec.

The body of Richard Stevens, of Lebanon, Maine, was found yesterday lying in a hill in Dover, New Hampshire, under such circumstances as to make it certain that he had been murdered.

Hans Gropper, jobbing, left Richmond, Va., yesterday, to walk to Omaha, making sixty Democratic speeches on the way. The trip is to consume forty-seven days. He carries a log marked "Democracy." A large crowd followed him to the suburbs.

The United States bonded warehouse of S. C. Sloan, Second street, between Morgan and Cherry, St. Louis, was nearly destroyed by fire, between eleven and twelve o'clock, yesterday, this morning. Two thousand hogsheads of tobacco, the property of Messrs. Sloan & Co., of which is not ascertained. Loss uncertain at present.

Rev. Dr. O'Hara and Rev. Dr. Carnahan, College elect of Scranton and Dunlaping, are to be consecrated at the Cathedral, in Philadelphia, next Sunday, by Bishop Wood. The sermon [illegible] on the Pope on Sunday.

Mr. Bowen, the new Republican House of Washington, is turning out all old rebel office holders under the control.

General Grant and family and General Dent arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and are at the Planters' House. The party will leave for the General's farm, a few miles from the city, to-day, where they will remain some time. A large number of persons paid their respects to the General, but he declined any public demonstration. General Sherman was with the party from Cincinnati.

Governor Orr's last message was sent to the South Carolina Legislature on Tuesday. The constitutional amendment was adopted in the Senate Tuesday, five only voting in the negative. The chief caterer for the Democracy will be Nathan G. St. Charles, Collector of Charleston, and Passaway, Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Ground was broken on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Springfield (Missouri), on Saturday, the Fourth, with imposing ceremonies. A large number of people were present, many coming from Greene and Arkansas. Miss Mary E. Park, daughter of the Vice President, turned the first sod with a silver spade, and in appropriate to the occasion, were made by Governor Fletcher, Andrew Pierce, Jr., of Boston, Hon. John S. Phelps and Henry H. Starr, General Fisk, Colonel Baker and others. A large force has been placed at work on the Missouri end of the road at Springfield, and also on the Pacific end at Rock, twelve miles from Fayetteville. The enterprise will be pushed rapidly forward, with a view of connecting St. Louis and San Francisco by the 4th of July, 1869. Contracts for the first section of 100 miles will be let in August.

Three shocks were felt on the morning of the 4th at Milledgeville, Tuesday night.

Jacob Canning, of Henderson, Minn., was struck by lightning and killed on Tuesday.

Charles Roberts, of Stillwater, Minn., attempted to kill a screaming loon while it was burning. The loon exploded, setting fire to the roof in the car, and he was severely burned.

Hon. John A. Griswold, of Rensselaer county, was nominated by the New York Republican State Convention for Governor.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and Electors-at-large, meets at Trenton to-day.

The election in Kansas is contested.

The lowest thunder storm ever experienced in the Provinces prevailed on Tuesday.

The 22d meeting of Baxter Post, Chicago, [illegible] yesterday.

The business of public interest has been transacted by the North Carolina legislature this week.

At the Champaign, Ill., on Sunday, the steeple of the Methodist church was struck by lightning and shattered to pieces. Loss $10,000; insurance $5,000.

The annual tobacco fair was held in St. Louis yesterday. The quality of the tobacco displayed was inferior to that of former years.

An entire block of frame buildings was destroyed by fire at Broadway, on the Kansas City, Wyandotte, yesterday. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph company in New York, yesterday, the number of directors was increased to seventeen, the following new members were added: Hon. John D. Caton, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; C. G. Stevens, Scranton, Wisconsin; S. Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska; H. A. Lamont, Washington; Benjamin G. Ferris, Utica; New York; Marshall Roberts, New York. Over seventy millions of stock was represented, and the vote was unanimous. The annual meeting of the new board of directors, and the election of the [illegible] for the ensuing year, will be held on the first Tuesday in October. The following officers were elected: Hon. Ezra Cornell, President; Hiram Sibley, V. H. Ruttenber, Vice Presidents; O. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Louisiana legislature yesterday went into joint session and elected W. P. Kellogg to the Senate for the long term, and John S. Harris for the short term.

A committee of Democratic members of both houses of the Louisiana legislature presented a communication from Gen. Buchanan, setting that the pending officers of both houses had proceeded in violation of the State constitution, the instructions of the General of the army, and the general convening the legislature, in excluding members entitled to seats. They appeal in behalf of the people of Louisiana for order, and call the military commander, by virtue of his authority to place and [illegible] members in their seats. General Buchanan replies that while he has no disposition to [illegible] the legislature, and [illegible] and desires to be in opposition to the [illegible] and [illegible] of the people, he is compelled to [illegible] the action complained of. He [illegible] to [illegible] the whole matter before the proper tribunal for [illegible] and [illegible] with a copy of the communication to the Governor of the State.

General Wade Hampton has announced the appointment of the Justice of Tennessee, Independent.

At Aurora, Indiana, yesterday, Thos. Osmon shot his wife, wounding her in one shoulder, and then shot another person and died himself. Being jealousy. Lewis, family jars.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, M.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Twelve Unsuccessful Ballots.

Rise and Fall of Pendleton.

GEN. HANCOCK THE RISING MAN.

Mr. Hendricks Growing in Favor.

The "Harmonious Democracy."

Row in Indiana and Illinois Delegations.

Pending a Squabble, Convention Adjourned Till this Morning.

S. P. Chase Gets Half a Vote.

Which Creates a Good Sensation.

"We're Sauled Out Your Nigger."

Hancock and Hendricks to be Killed Off

Pendleton's Letter of Withdrawal.

Ohio Will Not Vote for Chase.

Everybody Confident of Success.

IT'S ALL A MUDDLE.

THE BALLOTING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

New York, July 8, 1868.

First Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Second Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Third Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Fourth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Fifth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Sixth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Seventh Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Eighth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Ninth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Tenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Eleventh Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twelfth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Thirteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Fourteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Fifteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Sixteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Seventeenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Eighteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Nineteenth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twentieth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-first Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-second Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-third Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-fourth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-fifth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-sixth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-seventh Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-eighth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Twenty-ninth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

Thirtieth Ballot—Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33; Hendricks, 21; Johnson, 33; Parker, 7; English, 8; Doolittle, 13; Hunt, 3.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The pitching machine is boiling to-night with a fever, compared with which everything hitherto has been elementary. Bright. The workers now are [illegible] Pendleton, Hancock and Hendricks. Their friends, the allied Democracy and Hendricks [illegible] [illegible], and with a thoroughness that will allow of no [illegible]. Even now that the row seems to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Commercial

ST. JULY 9, 1868.

...actual is the largest daily paper in...from daily and fourth-class reading...ist paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only...paper that runs the telegraph literally...market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Wyoming Link, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading...English commercial papers and circulars regularly...quote from our reports. There is within the hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, promptly, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB B. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES A. ...ONLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Mortimer Coulter, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. D. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. A. Jordan,	14. H. F. Waynesmiller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Robert Klotz,
4. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. James P. Wolfe,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Bingham,	18. S. S. Olmstead,
7. Penn G. Cassidy,	19. James Hill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Reed,	22. Wm. Ford,
11. Wm. Wilson,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rowe.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES O. ...ORTH, ...ORGE WILLIS, JAMES HUMPHREYS, ...HNSTON, ...ORGE GRIER, GEORGE F. TAYLOR, ...ERICK KRAMER, ...ORGE MORROW.
PROTHONOTARY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DEPUTY ATTORNEY—C. B. BLACK.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWRENCE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN FIELDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—S. L. MCCLURE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCMILLEN.

THE effect on the money market of the Republican Platform was immediate and significant. Gold rose yesterday to 141, and Government Securities declined one per cent. A tremor went through business circles when the action of the Convention on the Platform became known.

THE sessions of the National Democratic Convention in New York have been so prolonged, that the Philadelphia clubs, in attendance since Friday, have been compelled to return home, having spent all their money. Now that PENDLETON'S chances have grown to the "nearer" will probably be on their winding way homeward to-day, from the same cause.

THE Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a sermon last Sunday from the words "Let there not be much steal," and in the course of his remarks administered a severe flogging to the Democratic party—if they are at all sensitive. He said "I regret the refusal to pay those bonds of the United States in gold or silver as being in every degree and under every possible plea an atrocious theft."

THE Democratic Platform is in favor of paying off the national obligations in greenbacks, when not otherwise stipulated. There are something over Two Thousand Million of these obligations. When greenbacks to this amount, or half of it, are issued, what will they be worth? A paper dollar has a value in proportion to the capacity of the issuer to redeem it in coin. Where is the coin, wherewith to redeem this greenback flood?

THE Democratic Platform, carried into practice, would set the green paper mills at work night and day to supply greenbacks for the public creditors. With the present amount of greenbacks in circulation—they are 40 per cent. discount. Double and treble the issue, and the smallest arithmetical capacity would be able to make out what a greenback dollar would fetch. In Richmond, they say that in the early days of the Confederacy they went to market with their money in their vest pockets, and came away with their dinner in their basket; but when Jeff. Davis's paper money mills had worked night and day for a while, they went with their money in their baskets, and came away with their dinners in their vest pockets. This is the state of things to which the unlimited paper money doctrine of the Democratic party would inevitably lead.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Tuesday saw PENDLETON slaughtered in the house of his friends. Wednesday's massacre has lurked. Starting at 105 on Tuesday, rising the same day to 113; Wednesday starting at 107, rising to 108, and falling down to 36, "Young Democracy" was no more forever! Meanwhile, HANCOCK starting at 33 on Tuesday, fell off that day at 32, on Wednesday started at 69, rose to 105, where he left off, still lacking 60 to nominate. During the day HANCOCK rose from 39 once to 93 and stopped at 87. The last (eighteenth) ballot stood: HANCOCK, 144; HENDRICKS, 67; PENDLETON, 105.

On the surface the result of these ballotings would seem to indicate that HANCOCK is the coming man. Nothing is more likely, however, than that a new combination will show another state of things to-day. No combination to win was really entered into yesterday. Should the entire PENDLETON strength go for HANCOCK he would still lack twelve votes. The PENDLETONites without combining with others, have not strength enough left to control the result.

The exhibition of bad blood among the friends of the slaughtered PENDLETON towards his opponents characterized different stages of the proceedings yesterday, and the Convention affronted propriety, in almost a row.

We almost forget to make proper mention of the half vote which several times was cast for Chief Justice CHASE. The little decline was boisterously cheered at its entrance, but it appears to have quietly made its exit somewhere about the thirteenth ballot, leaving the impression that something like a scream had been purged.

"LAWFUL MONEY."

The Democratic Platform has been actively framed to have several meanings and bear interpretation according to the latitude. For instance, on the general question of the manner of meeting the national obligations, it says that where they "do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued that they are payable in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." This apparently is the Pendletonian doctrine, with the subject repealed. But what is reality in it? The best intelligence among the Democrats even know perfectly well that the idea of PENDLETON has never been that the greenbacks are an unlawful, because unconstitutional, issue, and the constant endeavor of the Democratic party has from the beginning been to have greenbacks so declared by the United States Supreme Court. But is there any certainty that the Court will not so decide. In fact, the latitude is confined to not a few that such a conclusion has already been reached, and only awaits promulgation.

Should the Court, as it may at its next meeting, early in December, promulgate this decision, and should the Democratic doctrine prevail to its extent, what will become of the "lawful money" idea?

To what else than coin will the party stand committed, while the people will have nothing but greenbacks in their pockets? And what then will become of the cry of "one currency for the government and the people?"

The question is, did the Convention, fully believing that the efforts of the party to have paper issues declared unconstitutional, adopt this form of expression to commit itself to the payment of coin—the very opposite to what the platform seems to declare?

We hope we shall have an exposition of this section in the platform by the fathers. Meanwhile the green paper men should not infatuate themselves too loudly lest it turn out that their victory is but a snare and delusion.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It will be remembered, some few days since, JOHN BIGELOW, in the British Parliament, appealed as the champion for those in NOVA SCOTIA who did not wish that colony to be included in the new arrangement for government. The Honorable gentleman moved for a Commission of Inquiry into the causes of complaint, was put off by an assurance from the Tory ministry that all had been arranged, and NOVA SCOTIA was then content to be included in the list of colonies, forming what is ambitiously called "The New Dominion."

It appeared singular to us at the time that the Ministry should be in possession of facts not known to the Honorable member for Birmingham, who generally makes sure of his position before undertaking a crusade of any cause. That the Government had received a statement from those in the colony friendly to the new alliance cannot be doubted, but that party must be in the minority and represent torpism in NOVA SCOTIA. This is apparent from the cable dispatch yesterday morning, stating that Lord STANLEY was presented a petition to the Lords "from the people of NOVA SCOTIA," praying Parliament to allow them to leave the confederation. JOHN BIGELOW was, therefore, so far generally in the right. His facts were reliable, his arguments unanswerable, and by means of those devices known to English torpism, the inquiry into the grievance was shelved. Now it appears arum in the Lords. There are few members in either Legislature but that can speak practically on the question, but, generally speaking, the peaceable request of a weaker people commands attention.

Telling as the matter may now appear to the merely superficial reader, there is in the persistency of the people of NOVA SCOTIA much to command respect, and trifling with their prayer may lead them into an attitude of defiance against the new Dominion. They look in the first place to the "Home authorities" for redress of their grievances, and await waiting, as our forefathers did, to see what measure of justice the "winged messenger of the sea" will bring. To force them into a confederation contrary to their wishes; to take from them the government they prize, and make them part of a confederacy with which they have little sympathy, puts the inhabitants of the colony into a position to command attention. The inhabitants of NOVA SCOTIA may know, if the NEW DOMINION is permitted to exercise the sway to which it claims possession, that the country will become the political training ground for offshoots of the English aristocracy. It has been so in the past with British colonial experience, and what has been may be again. President, in connection governed by these institutions. Yet this has been done to an extent to call forth protests from many colonies; and it appears only reasonable to take the slave we have supporting the form of dwellers in NOVA SCOTIA.

Resolutions, smiling in severance from parent governments, have been produced by more trivial matters than those forming the complaint of our neighbors. There are no broad lines on which we can seize as the cause for complaint. It is enough that annexation or confederation is unpopular. It may be that the cause of dislike lies no other cost than prejudice.

"Is the case the D—— Evil,
The cause you'll cannot tell,
Is the case the D—— Evil,
The cause you don't like well."

If there be no deeper cause for protestation than prejudice, that cultivated by confederation on the part of England and strengthened by the new Dominion policy, may result in time, if not headed, into something stronger than a protest.

NOT AT THE COUNCIL.

How is it that the government of the Pope is unrepresented at the Council sitting at VIENNA for the purpose of improving telegraphic communication? We are led to the inquiry by the fact that representatives of all the nations of Europe save one, and that is the Papedom, are now assembled debating how to improve that, the birth of which has so much ameliorated the progress of humanity. Either the Pope don't care for any further improvement in the art of telegraphy, or he has no money to invest. There is a more charitable suggestion. In his person he unites temporal and spiritual authority, and, may be, combines his spiritual rule over some of the European nations given him representative power without sending an ambassador. The three suppositions open up a field for thought, which may be pursued without conclusions that can be regarded as unganerous.

We venture a few reflections, animated by that kindly spirit that should mark inquiries of a similar character.

Does not the Romish Church require improvement in telegraphic communication? Is it by the church of millions, with agencies in every part of the globe, and is it not possible for improved telegraphic operation, to place the blessing of the Pope at the disposal of his subjects, so that the words of the Holy Father may flash round the globe in a few minutes? It appears to us, reasoning on the spiritual power claimed by the Pope, that improved telegraphic operation is just the means to inspire the faithful to look from the vain hankies of earth to the rest for the weary. How imposing for telegraphic wires to be so arranged that from the Vatican the Pope might bless all the faithful on a Sunday! Imagine the effect of a priest at the altar watching the trembling of the electric needle, and then reading the benediction of the Pope! It appears to us that if any Government should have been foremost in attendance at the Council in VIENNA, it should have been that of the Holy Father.

It must, however, be borne in mind that telegraphic communication is a common spoiler. Alone, the same wire that the blessing flashed over, may become news of GARIBALDI's march, or other manifestations of the withdrawal of the French troops of one Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. The Holiness may, therefore, be concerned by such consideration, for improved telegraphic communication, that would enable his children all over the world to know his affliction and desire to be with him. Nor can it be supposed that the Holy Father views telegraphic communication and railways as opponents of his spiritual authority. These means of communication have done much to disturb old opinions here, in a measure, weakened the credit of human affairs and sent inquiry into matters regarded almost sacred by time and custom.

It may be, at the advanced period of life in which the Pope has attained, that he don't want a world's wants looking at the peace. In this the Holiness is not far sighted. When he prays, his prayer might be transmitted, and as he is the spiritual head of the church and temporal governor of part of Italy, his daily prayers would help his people, if they only knew what he said. Instead of allocutions we should have daily blessings. The power of the Pope for blessing would be increased, and he might know what his children were doing more readily than now.

In fancy we imagine we have destroyed the idea that the Pope don't want further telegraphic power—anything to the contrary notwithstanding. Then why had he no representative at VIENNA? Catholics have high, truth, fondness, extensive civilization, at least they claim they do, when allowed to interpret what the mind is. It must be, therefore, because His Holiness was short of money that he did not send a representative. That is a little difficulty the faithful can remove. His Holiness might have sent his blessing; his blessings don't help such enterprises, and His Holiness may have thought he would not expend anything useless on a convention into which he could not go with equal power.

Our Catholic friends will see the charitable view we have taken of that absence regarded as significant, and give us the benefit of our intentional consideration in favor of the Church of Rome aiding in the civilization of the world by extended telegraphic operations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wade Hampton is a fine specimen of a rebel. He refused to submit even after his superior officer had yielded. But he is now one of the biggest of the Democrats.

The *World* says "Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia constituent of their chivalrous packets and roughs to the Democratic Convention, and not only was every bar room and saloon in every working order, but several thousand additional ones were extemporized on the corners, and under the trees and awnings." The Democrats may with safety say that their gathering brought together a goodly company.

In the trial of those supposed to be concerned in the murder of MC. ASHBURNE, the defense has opened with an alibi. This was old WELLER's style of defense—"oh, Sammy, Sammy, why weren't there an alibi."

A "stylish" young New Yorker has appeared on the streets of San Francisco, and is described as follows: "The latest styles of walking cane appearing on the streets may be pronounced very "nobby"—more so when the wearer has a leg thing in lame pass. A nice young man just from No' Yawk was noticed on Montgomery about the other day. His cane had ended where the tail of a well-shaped gorilla begins, and his right pants gave to his small legs (which terminated in prodigious pumps) the appearance of a couple of broomsticks springing out of molasses kegs. The young gent who was the possessor of the cane—or it may almost be termed him with an admiring eye, remarking that he looked 'awerly gaudy.'"

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes a very sensible letter on the poisoning of infants. The point is the manner in which the faces of babies are covered up—whereby the softer caps they must undergo partial suffocation.

The body of a man named Bathbone, buried in Allmantown, Wis., seven years ago, was found, when taken up for removal to a new burying ground the other day, entirely petrified and looking perfectly natural. In order he was a shade darker than in life. By pressing upon his cheek it could be felt to spring, like a piece of glass when pressed against. The remains of his daughter, who was buried near him, exhumed at the same time, had followed the usual course of nature in their decay.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives the following refutation report of the speech of President GRANT to his Cabinet, March 4, 1869: "Gentlemen, I hope you'll excuse me for one last proclamation—Do as much as you can, and say as little."

They have just manufactured in Portland, Maine, the largest sweat pants ever raised on the island of Cuba. This monster weighs forty pounds, is seventy-seven inches long, nine inches in diameter and twenty-nine inches in circumference.

Waistcoats of grand ladies is the latest fashion in Paris. The thing ranges all the way from "the lily" and "yellow slippers" to "dirty face" and "niggs." The latter was evidently worn by Louis XV., in addressing his daughters.

Last Sunday was a day long to be remembered. Visitors to New York from New Orleans and many other points, said they had never felt the heat so much in their Southern homes as they did on Sunday in New York.

It is estimated that the leading crops of California, now maturing, will yield, in round numbers, 1,000,000 tons of hay, 10,000,000 bushels of barley, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 tons of wine, 1,000,000 tons. As their mineral wealth fails their agricultural wealth increases.

A report from the gold region of New Hampshire shows that since the discovery of the precious metal the yield has been genuine, rather slow, but on the whole satisfactory.

Nineteen years ago Bishop McIlvaine went as the first Christian missionary to Savanah, Burma. Within that time a Christian church of a thousand Dyak and Chinese members has been gathered under eight European and one Chinese clergyman and eight native catechists, and four churches have been built and consecrated.

Miss Laura W. Schafer, a young and beautiful girl, was burnt to death last week through the lighting of an oil lamp. Her lover—who had been her companion since childhood—shot himself three hours after her death.

Biddy's quest much for Fenian vaise, when Chicago policemen routed a whole host of them at a Fenian picnic in that city on the Fourth of July. The Fenians were armed with muskets and swords, but the police were victorious.

The Shoshones and Bannock Indians have lived at peace for years, and are thankful for the Reservation in Utah made for them. The country drained by the Wind river and its tributaries, from Wind River Mountains, on the south boundary, to Little Owl creek in the north, is given to the Shoshones. The Bannock Reservation is on Snake river.

Restorations.

This kind of government is always difficult. It was so in the case of the Commonwealth versus the Stuarts; so in the case of the Bourbons versus Napoleon; so in 1848 in France, and it is accompanied with difficulties now we are trying to restore rebels to constitutional authority. More depends on the restored than on the restorer whether peace is preserved. In no instance in the world were people restored to law and order on milder terms than has been exhibited the conduct of the North since the rebellion.

Mr. GREELEY don't mince matters when denouncing what he regards a downright villainy—not even when Thaddeus Stevens is the proposer. For instance, speaking of Mr. STEVENS's proposition to offer the holders of the national obligations greenbacks, dollar for dollar, Mr. GREELEY says:

"That is to say, for a debt which specifically states upon its face and on each per cent. coupon, the precise thing which it is to be paid in, the holders of the bonds are to receive a thing which specifically states upon its face that it is not to be paid in, and which only promises to pay something at some indefinite future time. Can anything more clearly be manifested that the purpose is to cheat the holders of the bonds out of something?"

Our future in the new Tariff bill just reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, is that which admits free of duty "books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treatises, of which no editions are printed in the United States." It is quite evident that such works are of value only to students and men of science; and the fact that they are not reprinted shows that the quantity of them imported can affect the revenue only to a trifling an amount as to be unappreciable.

THE *World*, in drawing up the claims and qualifications of Samuel E. Church, half parenthesis, makes the same wise that the blessing flashed over, become news of GARIBALDI's march, or other manifestations of the withdrawal of the French troops of one Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. His Holiness may, therefore, be concerned by such consideration, for improved telegraphic communication, that would enable his children all over the world to know his affliction and desire to be with him. Nor can it be supposed that the Holy Father views telegraphic communication and railways as opponents of his spiritual authority. These means of communication have done much to disturb old opinions here, in a measure, weakened the credit of human affairs and sent inquiry into matters regarded almost sacred by time and custom.

It may be, at the advanced period of life in which the Pope has attained, that he don't want a world's wants looking at the peace. In this His Holiness is not far sighted. When he prays, his prayer might be transmitted, and as he is the spiritual head of the church and temporal governor of part of Italy, his daily prayers would help his people, if they only knew what he said. Instead of allocutions we should have daily blessings. The power of the Pope for blessing would be increased, and he might know what his children were doing more readily than now.

In fancy we imagine we have destroyed the idea that the Pope don't want further telegraphic power—anything to the contrary notwithstanding. Then why had he no representative at VIENNA? Catholicism has high, truth, fondness, extensive civilization, at least they claim they do, when allowed to interpret what the mind is. It must be, therefore, because His Holiness was short of money that he did not send a representative. That is a little difficulty the faithful can remove. His Holiness might have sent his blessing; his blessings don't help such enterprises, and His Holiness may have thought he would not expend anything useless on a convention into which he could not go with equal power.

Our Catholic friends will see the charitable view we have taken of that absence regarded as significant, and give us the benefit of our intentional consideration in favor of the Church of Rome aiding in the civilization of the world by extended telegraphic operations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wade Hampton is a fine specimen of a rebel. He refused to submit even after his superior officer had yielded. But he is now one of the biggest of the Democrats.

The *World* says "Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia constituent of their chivalrous packets and roughs to the Democratic Convention, and not only was every bar room and saloon in every working order, but several thousand additional ones were extemporized on the corners, and under the trees and awnings." The Democrats may with safety say that their gathering brought together a goodly company.

In the trial of those supposed to be concerned in the murder of MC. ASHBURNE, the defense has opened with an alibi. This was old WELLER's style of defense—"oh, Sammy, Sammy, why weren't there an alibi."

A "stylish" young New Yorker has appeared on the streets of San Francisco, and is described as follows: "The latest styles of walking cane appearing on the streets may be pronounced very "nobby"—more so when the wearer has a leg thing in lame pass. A nice young man just from No' Yawk was noticed on Montgomery about the other day. His cane had ended where the tail of a well-shaped gorilla begins, and his right pants gave to his small legs (which terminated in prodigious pumps) the appearance of a couple of broomsticks springing out of molasses kegs. The young gent who was the possessor of the cane—or it may almost be termed him with an admiring eye, remarking that he looked 'awerly gaudy.'"

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes a very sensible letter on the poisoning of infants. The point is the manner in which the faces of babies are covered up—whereby the softer caps they must undergo partial suffocation.

The body of a man named Bathbone, buried in Allmantown, Wis., seven years ago, was found, when taken up for removal to a new burying ground the other day, entirely petrified and looking perfectly natural. In order he was a shade darker than in life. By pressing upon his cheek it could be felt to spring, like a piece of glass when pressed against. The remains of his daughter, who was buried near him, exhumed at the same time, had followed the usual course of nature in their decay.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives the following refutation report of the speech of President GRANT to his Cabinet, March 4, 1869: "Gentlemen, I hope you'll excuse me for one last proclamation—Do as much as you can, and say as little."

They have just manufactured in Portland, Maine, the largest sweat pants ever raised on the island of Cuba. This monster weighs forty pounds, is seventy-seven inches long, nine inches in diameter and twenty-nine inches in circumference.

Waistcoats of grand ladies is the latest fashion in Paris. The thing ranges all the way from "the lily" and "yellow slippers" to "dirty face" and "niggs." The latter was evidently worn by Louis XV., in addressing his daughters.

Last Sunday was a day long to be remembered. Visitors to New York from New Orleans and many other points, said they had never felt the heat so much in their Southern homes as they did on Sunday in New York.

It is estimated that the leading crops of California, now maturing, will yield, in round numbers, 1,000,000 tons of hay, 10,000,000 bushels of barley, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 tons of wine, 1,000,000 tons. As their mineral wealth fails their agricultural wealth increases.

A report from the gold region of New Hampshire shows that since the discovery of the precious metal the yield has been genuine, rather slow, but on the whole satisfactory.

Nineteen years ago Bishop McIlvaine went as the first Christian missionary to Savanah, Burma. Within that time a Christian church of a thousand Dyak and Chinese members has been gathered under eight European and one Chinese clergyman and eight native catechists, and four churches have been built and consecrated.

Miss Laura W. Schafer, a young and beautiful girl, was burnt to death last week through the lighting of an oil lamp. Her lover—who had been her companion since childhood—shot himself three hours after her death.

Biddy's quest much for Fenian vaise, when Chicago policemen routed a whole host of them at a Fenian picnic in that city on the Fourth of July. The Fenians were armed with muskets and swords, but the police were victorious.

The Shoshones and Bannock Indians have lived at peace for years, and are thankful for the Reservation in Utah made for them. The country drained by the Wind river and its tributaries, from Wind River Mountains, on the south boundary, to Little Owl creek in the north, is given to the Shoshones. The Bannock Reservation is on Snake river.

Restorations.

This kind of government is always difficult. It was so in the case of the Commonwealth versus the Stuarts; so in the case of the Bourbons versus Napoleon; so in 1848 in France, and it is accompanied with difficulties now we are trying to restore rebels to constitutional authority. More depends on the restored than on the restorer whether peace is preserved. In no instance in the world were people restored to law and order on milder terms than has been exhibited the conduct of the North since the rebellion.

Mr. GREELEY don't mince matters when denouncing what he regards a downright villainy—not even when Thaddeus Stevens is the proposer. For instance, speaking of Mr. STEVENS's proposition to offer the holders of the national obligations greenbacks, dollar for dollar, Mr. GREELEY says:

"That is to say, for a debt which specifically states upon its face and on each per cent. coupon, the precise thing which it is to be paid in, the holders of the bonds are to receive a thing which specifically states upon its face that it is not to be paid in, and which only promises to pay something at some indefinite future time. Can anything more clearly be manifested that the purpose is to cheat the holders of the bonds out of something?"

Our future in the new Tariff bill just reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, is that which admits free of duty "books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treatises, of which no editions are printed in the United States." It is quite evident that such works are of value only to students and men of science; and the fact that they are not reprinted shows that the quantity of them imported can affect the revenue only to a trifling an amount as to be unappreciable.

THE *World*, in drawing up the claims and qualifications of Samuel E. Church, half parenthesis, makes the same wise that the blessing flashed over, become news of GARIBALDI's march, or other manifestations of the withdrawal of the French troops of one Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. His Holiness may, therefore, be concerned by such consideration, for improved telegraphic communication, that would enable his children all over the world to know his affliction and desire to be with him. Nor can it be supposed that the Holy Father views telegraphic communication and railways as opponents of his spiritual authority. These means of communication have done much to disturb old opinions here, in a measure, weakened the credit of human affairs and sent inquiry into matters regarded almost sacred by time and custom.

It may be, at the advanced period of life in which the Pope has attained, that he don't want a world's wants looking at the peace. In this His Holiness is not far sighted. When he prays, his prayer might be transmitted, and as he is the spiritual head of the church and temporal governor of part of Italy, his daily prayers would help his people, if they only knew what he said. Instead of allocutions we

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

The history of the establishment which heads this article affords an admirable illustration of the origin and progress of the business which ranks next in importance to the manufacture of iron, steel iron and nails." The first of the fifty-seven establishments now engaged in this city in the manufacture of cannon, stoves, hollow ware, machine, railroad and rolling mill castings. It illustrates at once the enterprise, stability, thrift, and careful management which characterizes the bulk of our large manufacturing establishments. Commencing in a small way with the manufacture of light articles, as the country has increased its dimensions and facilities until to-day it turns out rolling mill castings which, in the simple matter of weight and bulk, to say nothing of their finish, strength and durability, excite the wonder of the Old World manufacturers, who, until they visit America and examine our improvements, fancy they have arrived at the very apex of mechanical ingenuity.

During the last forty years the proprietors have devoted their attention chiefly to the manufacture of rolling mill castings, and more particularly to

THE MANUFACTURE OF CHILLED ROLLS.

In several of the articles which have appeared from time to time in this journal descriptive of Pittsburgh manufacturers, we have alluded to the size, number and operation of the rolls employed in our iron, lead and steel works. These rolls varying from four to thirty inches in diameter, from six inches to nine feet in length, and from one hundred pounds to fifteen tons in weight, are made of cast iron. A portion of them are what is termed "sand rolls," that is, rolls cast precisely as any other article is cast in a sand mould. The best quality of iron, and generally iron plates, sheet iron, and homogeneous steel is rolled under chilled rolls, which are indispensable in rolling lead, brass, zinc, copper, leather, gold, paper, India rubber and straw boards. These rolls are made of the best charcoal, cold blast iron. [All the metal used in this establishment in the manufacture of rolls is made with charcoal.] If the reader will accompany us in fancy to

THE FOUNDRY.

A building one hundred and seventy feet long by eighty-six wide, we will endeavor to explain the process of making the ordinary sand supporting one. All rolls, large or small, sand or chilled are cast in moulds, and what is termed a pit. The sand rolls, as we have already explained, are cast precisely as a stove, machine or other casting is made, with this difference, they are cast in dry sand, while the chilled rolls are cast in iron cylinders, termed "chills," weighing from one hundred pounds to sixteen tons. The metal, however, instead of being poured directly into the flask, or metal mould, as the case may be, as is generally the case in the manufacture of other light articles, is poured into a pipe of the same length as the flask, which is arranged in such a manner as to receive the liquid metal to strike the bottom or lower end of the flask at a tangent. If the reader has ever observed a stream of water introduced in a vessel in such a manner as to give the water a swift rotary motion, he will have seen the water rise in the centre of the vessel, and if the process described is carried out in a straightaway applied the principle of the manufacture of rolls, which, prior to that time were either poured directly into the flask, or from the bottom, the metal was forced to its maximum upwards in the flask, or "chill." The process described is termed "rotary pouring," and the result, as will at once be apparent to the reader, is a solid, dense, and sound casting with a spiral grain, similar in some respects to that of a "stalk and twist" shot-gun.

The iron chills in which the rolls are cast are made of the best charcoal iron, and are cooled in the same manner as a cylinder, leaving a large surface of time and money. The depth of the chill in the roll which varies from one eighth to three inches, is regulated by the thickness of the superintendent. As the rolls average from one to two tons in weight, some of them weighing as much as sixteen tons, it will be seen that the thickness of the chill is a matter of importance, &c., are necessary in the successful prosecution of the business. At present the foundry has in use two cupolas, one of seventy-five tons, and one of fifty tons, and which also swing the ladles containing the molten metal, hither and thither wherever they are required. Cranes are numerous, and in the castings and cranes are numerous, and in the act of hoisting from the sand-bed one of nine inches in diameter, and weighing about two tons, the reader will see the process of the manufacture of rolls. The moulds are made in the sand-bed, and when they were cast with a crane, which,

The Daily Commercial

OIL MATTERS IN THE VENANGO REGIONS.

General Prosperity of the Business.

INCREASED DEVELOPMENT.

The New Oil Fields.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 7, 1868.

The steady advance in the market price of petroleum since the commencement of the year 1868, has not only astonished the oilfest residents here, but has also puzzled many of the calculations of very many long-headed dealers. In the face of an average daily production larger than any previous year, and a reported surplus on January 1st of nearly a million of barrels, general prices and the active demand is a marvel to your correspondents. Increased activity on the part of producers and the partial development of new oil fields, in which those previously operated on in extent, are insignificant, is the result. And we are safe in the assertion that never has the general business given such promise of permanence and prosperity as at present. As to the causes operating to bring about the present prices, which are almost fairly remunerating, few dollars per barrel at the wells being a price expected by producers as justifying the pumping of their producing wells and taking the risk of drilling new ones, it is not our province to speak. We rejoice with the sanguine men who had the nerve to buy cheap oil in the commencement of the season, and feel sorry for the "shorts" who sold for future delivery.

The territory lying on the west side, adjacent to and parallel with Oil Creek, is rapidly coming into demand. Great is the interest on the part of various capitalists, one friend to go in and sink when the same could have been had for a song, to obtain them. Most of the farms so located are found, on inquiry, to belong to practical, experienced operators, who were satisfied to invest and bide their time. Development has commenced on several farms of the large number of which records from Pennsylvania and Pioneer to Shaffer Farm, are projected on all the rock. Acknowledgment and a production larger than any previous year will undoubtedly follow. But the search will be considerably enlarged before drilling ceases to be remunerative. Meanwhile the demand must be met, and low prices will not be sufficient to do it.

No material change in the new oil fields of Shamburg and Parkerville has occurred, save what has been already noted. A new well on the Sir Abraham Lee property, belonging to Messrs. Coffin, Shaw & Co., in the Borough limits, and just across the street from the pottery, commenced to pump last week, is reported as producing to the tune of 150 to 175 barrels per diem. A new well, belonging to Slater Bros., on the Bonnett-tie tract, is also, we note, pumping 175 barrels, is also reported. The news above in this enterprising line is exciting, with its just rewards, as fortune ever seems to favor the bold ones.

After an excited market for the past week, comparative calm, caused by the general absence of the "bulls" and "bears" on the occasion of the commencement of the present week. The market is true and honest good, but no material transactions have occurred since Friday to present date. But a deep sense of satisfaction pervades the whole community.

FROM EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

The Fourth of July—Good Templars' Picnic—Railroad Matters—Sailroom Excursion—Water-Fire Brick Factories—Harvest.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, July 7, 1868.

The Fourth was spent very pleasantly by the citizens of our town. The East Liverpool lodge of the Independent order of Good Templars, and the Free Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Sabbath Schools united in a procession, headed by our Silver Cornet Band, which, after marching through our principal streets, proceeded to Farmer's Wood, adjoining the town. The Good Templars united in said Wood, but the Sabbath Schools proceeded to the adjoining grove, where, in separate localities, the day was employed in singing, swinging, promenading, romping, and partaking of the bountiful repast provided for all parties. Cloths were spread upon the grass, and large groups of children and adults gathered around them, and all were made welcome to the good cakes, current bread, &c., &c.

After dinner the Good Templars and their friends gathered around the stand, where they were entertained by some excellent music by the band, and short addresses from Rev. Cotton Thompson, the chairman of the meeting, and Rev. G. W. Jacobs. It is more gratifying to the friends of temperance to find our worthy representative so far ahead in the work of temperance and so free from the fetters that so many have to contend with. The majority of the people, old and young, spent the entire day in the woods, variously employing the time. The day was hot, and the absence of any canopy from the scorching rays of the heaven, especially of the south, for over a mile, sprinkle in the morning, no rain fell.

Our correspondence was compelled to lapse for one week, necessary in order to collect data for from a distance. On the way thither he discovered that already the harvester had been at work in the vicinity, and the fields literally lined with sheaves, prepared for a speedy threshing. The wheat on the hills is a very large one, and on the river bottoms, is rotting. Some 3 bushels to a barrow, oftener 2 bushels, average, situated about eight miles above. Sharpsville is in possession of superior manufacturing advantages. The splendid vein of coal that at Sharpsville is found to be unbroken for miles, and at this point is only thirty. Valuable veins of iron ore are found beneath the coal, and in the surrounding hills, both on the Ohio and West Virginia side of the river.

At this place is located the well known establishment of Messrs. Croxall, Marshall & Co., in the rear of the George Curryer and Mr. John McFadden, manufacturers of Sheet Iron, and commenced upon the Virginia side the manufacture of the iron pots and chimney tops ever made in the United States. In 1855, coming to this place, he established by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, they removed their works to Rose's station, and located it at the depot. Their business is now extensive, and employs about forty hands.

Mr. Sellers, the eminent English litterateur, sailed for Liverpool in June, but writes back that he "hopes to return in October, for a few more months" run through the Great Republic." Mr. Vincent is a hearty supporter of Messrs. Cox and Coffee, and prophesies their election.

Carter, the naturalist, was, in his favorite pursuit, very successful in his native. He proved at once as an artist, and would not allow others to treat him as their superior. Accordingly, while dressing a specimen of snake, he will a point rather sharper than usual, and smartly punctured in the corner of his eye. "There is no harm here," he exclaimed. "There are two children running for milk and hearing them only to late."

—One of the Liverpool papers speaks of Mr. Ward Beecher as "one of the most curious of living Americans."

PERSONAL.

—The health of Mr. Schlesinger, of the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, has so far improved that his friends hope he will be able to run for Congress again. A celebrated New York physician says that with proper treatment he can be entirely cured in six months.

—The Ohio State Journal of the 1st has the following: "General Grant states in conversation with a gentleman of this city, while on his recent visit here, that he hoped the Democracy would nominate Mr. Chase at New York. His reasons he gave for this hope were that many weak creatures, vitally affecting the interests of the Republic, would then be cut at once, and [illegible] presidency can would be entered more cool headed politician."

—The Lowell (Mass.) Commercial says that A. T. Stewart, of New York, has purchased a half block in that city, and intends to erect a mammoth dry goods house, at an estimated cost of $500,000.

—Dickens will give a course of farewell readings in England, this fall, and will then retire permanently from the stage. He pro will continue to star elsewhere in the world.

—Henry Vincent, the eminent English lecturer, sailed for Liverpool in June, but writes back that he "hopes to return in October, for a few more months" run through the Great Republic." Mr. Vincent is a hearty supporter of Messrs. Cox and Coffee, and prophesies their election.

—Carter, the naturalist, was, in his favorite pursuit, very successful in his native. He proved at once as an artist, and would not allow others to treat him as their superior. Accordingly, while dressing a specimen of snake, he will a point rather sharper than usual, and smartly punctured in the corner of his eye. "There is no harm here," he exclaimed. "There are two children running for milk and hearing them only to late."

—One of the Liverpool papers speaks of Mr. Ward Beecher as "one of the most curious of living Americans."

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

Assessment of Quarterly Tax on Sales.

The following interpretation of the law relative to taxes on sales will prove of interest to a large class of community:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 14th inst., I have to say that section fourth of the act of March 31, 1865, imposes a tax upon the sales of every person, firm, or corporation, who shall manufacture any goods, wares, or merchandise—broadcloths and manufactured lumber excepted—or other wise specially taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article or compound not otherwise specially taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compounds not otherwise specially taxed.

This tax is to be assessed quarterly upon the manufacturer or upon the person, firm, or corporation who manufactures, prepares, compounds, or puts up for sale, &c.

The first return is to be made on or before the 10th day of July, and quarterly thereafter, and will include all the sales of the preceding quarter, whether made by the manufacturer himself at the place of manufacture, or at a place other than the place of manufacture, or by auction or commission houses, agents, peddlers or otherwise, and upon the amount of the aggregate amount of such sales, however made, above the sum of $5,000 per annum, $1,250 per quarter, the assessor will assess a tax of $5 per thousand and collect the same as the Collector.

The tax of $5 per thousand imposed by this act upon the sales of manufactures is independent of and in addition to the tax of $5 per thousand imposed by the second paragraph of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 30, 1864, upon the sales of wholesale dealers in excess of $50,000 annually.

The returns of the manufacturer's sales will be required to be made, and the taxes paid to the Collector's district within which the place of manufacture is located, according to the provisions of the fifth section of the act of June 30, 1864.

Manufacturers of articles, &c., heretofore exempt, are equally liable to tax on sales, as are other manufacturers, the only exceptions are those named in the act, viz.: of broadcloth and unmanufactured lumber.

A manufacturer selling his own products at any place other than the place of manufacture must take a wholesale dealer's license, and pay the tax of $5 per $1,000 on the entire amount of his sales, or on one-tenth, one-fifth, or one-half of $1 per $1,000 on the several amounts specified in the act.

Very respectfully,
E. B. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Signed:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY COUGH BALM is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in its use, and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c., in a few hours.

DR. WISTAR'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WISTAR'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WISTAR'S OINTMENT cures tetter.
WISTAR'S OINTMENT cures all diseases of the skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. At Druggists generally.
WISTAR & FOWLER, Boston, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODVILLE HOUSE, THIS well known and delightful Summer Resort having been refitted and refurnished throughout, and the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Hood, having had many years experience in the business at Washington Springs, and other fashionable resorts, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Terms moderate. For circulars address JOS. WILSON, Doughty-town, Pa.

CRESSON SPRINGS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This delightful summer resort will open for the season on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868. Guests will be conveyed to the Springs from Hollidaysburg on the arrival of the morning train from Pittsburgh. For further information address GEO. W. SCOTT, Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

BEECHWOOD HOUSE, SPRINGS, PA.—The proprietor desires to call the attention of the public to the above house, which is now open for the reception of guests. The house is pleasantly situated in the midst of the mountains, and is easily accessible by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Terms moderate. Address T. J. SAND, Beechwood House, Springs, Pa.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co.

HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR OFFICE,

UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH,

TICKETS FOR EXCURSION TICKETS

TO CHAUTAUQUA LAKE AND CAPE MAY,

Reserving parties to call from points during the season, and to return from Cape May, at the following rates:

From Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Manchester, Beaver, Rochester, Freedom, Economy, Ambridge, Leetsdale, Sharpsburg, Tarentum, Kittanning, Blairsville, Greensburg, Latrobe, Derry, Irwin, Wall's, Braddock's, Wilkinsburg, Turtle Creek, Edgewood, Verona, Oakmont, Hulton, Tarentum, Parnassus, Leechburg, Apollo, Saltsburg, Blairsville, Derry, Latrobe, Greensburg, Irwin, Wall's, Braddock's, Wilkinsburg, Turtle Creek, Edgewood, Verona, Oakmont, Hulton

ACRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL BOARD.

MURDER AT BRADY'S BEND.

The Twenty-seventh Congressional District—Meeting of the Conferees.

Great Sacrifice of Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Dr. Ahern,

Boots and Shoes at Great Bargains.

For a Good Investment

Severe Health in Advance.

All Chronic Diseases

Real Estate Sales.

Assisted on the Pan Handle Railroad.

Charged with Larceny.

Twenty-Fourth Congressional District—October 1st.

Same Old Sardines.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 8.

The money market has been somewhat unsettled for the past three days, owing to there certainly connected with the political movements of the immediate future. In the East the week has opened on an easier market than was had in the beginning of the month, and the general rate for loans on call was 6 per cent. Commercial paper continues very scarce, and the best grade is in request a 5@6 per cent. The quarterly statements of all the National Banks having now been made up, it is thought that the currency will return to that center, where the supply promises to be superabundant until October, when an advance in the rate of interest to seven per cent. will probably take place; but no stringency need be apprehended in view of all the conditions affecting the market, the Government having ceased to be a borrower, the contraction of the currency having been stopped, and trade being quiet and on a legitimate cash basis throughout the country. Under these circumstances the supply of money in all the large cities is likely to be fully equal to the demand, not only during the remainder of the year, but so long as contraction is suspended and the Treasury is not a borrower.

—Gold was steady in the morning at 140½, but dropped to 140¾ at the close. The bulls in gold rely upon the continued export demand and the extreme rates for foreign exchange, and also upon the political situation in reference to the pending Democratic Convention. The last named cause for the higher price of gold, we apprehend, will prove a broken reed to these speculators. The more resolves of a political or party convention, acknowledged at present by every one, to be but a hopeless minority of the people, in regard to the public debt and the currency, or the national faith as pledged to the integrity of both, will amount to little or nothing in the markets for gold and the public funds. If the financial plank of the Tammany Hall Convention now in session should amount to the actual repudiation of the United States public war debt of 1861-65, it would scarcely be a three days' wonder on the Stock Exchange; no doubt would be tar popular confidence that no such party could possibly win even the Presidency, much less the control of Congress on this important question.

—The New York stock market was quiet, but somewhat irregular. The most active stocks were Rock Island and Northwest common and preferred, and Michigan Southern was firm. Rock Island closed strong on the report that the April dividend of 7 per cent. in cash would be declared to-morrow, and that the other 3 per cent. dued would follow at its proper date. The road is doing a big business, and it will be prepared to meet the bonds as they mature. Pacific Mail was also very strong, closing at the highest figure of the day. Western Union Telegraph was weak, and closed at the lowest figure of the day. Pittsburgh was dull and unchanged. Reading was strong, and closed at the highest figure of the day. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was dull and unchanged. Fort Wayne was dull and unchanged. Chicago and Rock Island was dull and unchanged. Northwest was dull and unchanged. Northwest preferred was dull and unchanged. Cleveland and Toledo was dull and unchanged. Michigan Southern was dull and unchanged. New York Central was dull and unchanged. Illinois Central was dull and unchanged. Cumberland was dull and unchanged. Virginias was dull and unchanged. Missouri 6's were dull and unchanged. Tennessee 6's were dull and unchanged. Canton was dull and unchanged. Quicksilver was dull and unchanged. Quicksilver preferred was dull and unchanged. Mariposa was dull and unchanged. Mariposa preferred was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi preferred was dull and unchanged. Wells, Fargo & Co. was dull and unchanged. Adams was dull and unchanged. American was dull and unchanged. United States was dull and unchanged. Merchants' was dull and unchanged. Mail was dull and unchanged. Western Union Telegraph was dull and unchanged. New York Central was dull and unchanged. Erie was dull and unchanged. Hudson was dull and unchanged. Reading was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi was dull and unchanged. Michigan Southern was dull and unchanged. Illinois Central was dull and unchanged. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was dull and unchanged. Chicago and Rock Island was dull and unchanged. Pittsburgh was dull and unchanged. Fort Wayne was dull and unchanged. Northwest was dull and unchanged. Northwest preferred was dull and unchanged. Cleveland and Toledo was dull and unchanged. Michigan Southern was dull and unchanged. New York Central was dull and unchanged. Illinois Central was dull and unchanged. Cumberland was dull and unchanged. Virginias was dull and unchanged. Missouri 6's were dull and unchanged. Tennessee 6's were dull and unchanged. Canton was dull and unchanged. Quicksilver was dull and unchanged. Quicksilver preferred was dull and unchanged. Mariposa was dull and unchanged. Mariposa preferred was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi preferred was dull and unchanged. Wells, Fargo & Co. was dull and unchanged. Adams was dull and unchanged. American was dull and unchanged. United States was dull and unchanged. Merchants' was dull and unchanged. Mail was dull and unchanged. Western Union Telegraph was dull and unchanged. New York Central was dull and unchanged. Erie was dull and unchanged. Hudson was dull and unchanged. Reading was dull and unchanged. Ohio and Mississippi was dull and unchanged. Michigan Southern was dull and unchanged. Illinois Central was dull and unchanged. Cleveland and Toledo was dull and unchanged.